

chester University Museum) and two specimens in the Canon Hervey collection (at the Brathay Field Centre, Ambleside).

Thus at the present time we have no confirmed specimens of *flavifrontella* from Cumbria. Other records of *josephinae* include a few localities in southern England, Cairngorm NNR in Scotland (McAlpine, *Ent. Rec.* 91:67) and Aberdeenshire (Palmer, *Ent. Rec.* 88:201).

My thanks are due to E. F. Hancock, R. Fairclough, C. Johnson (for giving me access to the Michaelis collection) and S. Townsend for similar facilities in connection with the Canon Hervey collection. Dr. NEVILLE BIRKITT, Kendal Wood, New Hutton, Kendal, Cumbria LA8 0AQ.

BOOK TALK NINE. — The Rev. John Burrell's "A catalogue of [coleopterous] insects found in Norfolk", must be one of the rarest as well as earliest — perhaps *the* earliest — of published local lists. Issued in 1807-10 in *Trans.ent.Soc.Lond.* 1(1-2):101-240, it includes some 800 species with brief notes on each. Burrell was also a lepidopterist, and supplied A. H. Haworth with Norfolk records for the *Lepidoptera Britannica* (1803-28). My copy of the latter formerly belonged to Burrell and bears his ms. annotations, with on page 98 the following quaint inscription apparently with reference to *Scoliopteryx libatrix* L.: The Herald: "July 1808, a Pair fell in Statu Cop. into my Cart, as I drove my Family through a lane near Hoe in Norfolk. J.B."

Probably the best known, and certainly the most informative, of those useful works arranged in calendar form, is J. W. Tutt's *Practical hints for the field lepidopterist* (3 vols., 1901-05. A 2nd edition of vol. 1, with additional material, appeared in 1908). Others similarly arranged that come to mind are: R. Shields' *Practical hints respecting moths and butterflies* (1856); J. Merrin's *The Lepidopterist's calendar* 1860; and a 2nd much enlarged edition in 1875; H. T. Stainton's *The entomologist's companion; being a guide to the collection of microlepidoptera and comprising a calendar of the British Tineidae* (1st edition, 1852; 2nd edition, 1854); and, C. Jourdheuille's *Calendrier du microlepidoteriste. Recherche des chenilles*, 3 parts, 74pp. (Originally published in *Annls. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1869-70, 4th ser. IX: 533-548, X:111-134, 233-266). — J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

FURTHER SCOTTISH RECORDS OF THE SCARCE FOOTMAN, EILEMA COMPLANA L. (LEP.: ARCTIIDAE) — A group of records was published recently for south-west Scotland (Wallace & Wallace, *Ent. Rec.* 98: 209-210). Those records were based only on larvae. This year, a larva was successfully reared from Ringdoo, Muncraig, Borgue (grid ref 25/603457). The larva was offered a variety of seaside lichens and fed upon *Ramalina*.

At the time of writing the first note, the present author was unaware of the Scottish Insects Record Index (SIRI) run by the Royal Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh; this ignorance was correctly and usefully exposed by Shaw (*Ent. Rec.*, (1987) **99**: 37-38). The author is most grateful to Miss Isobel Baldwin of the Royal Museum of Scotland for supplying photocopies of historic published records for *Eilema complana*. This note provides an opportunity to commend the SIRI to entomologists, particularly holidaying 'foreigners'.

The additional records for Scotland are:—

(1) Elgin — rare — Mr. Gellie. Gordon, G. *Zoologist* for 1861: 7667. There are no recent records for Elgin. Ms Christine Sangster of the Elgin Museum reports that there are specimens in their collection, including some in material assembled by a local collector; unfortunately, all these lack data. The similar common footman, which has *Lithosia complanula* Boisduval as a popular synonym, has been recently recorded from Elgin in Heath *et al* (1979) *Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland* **9**, Mr. Gellie's record may refer to the common footman.

(2) Marchmount, Dumfries — not common. Lenonn, W. *Transactions of the Dumfries & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society* for 1862-3: 56. This record is believable, however, it is possible that the record could refer to the common footman which is recorded from the area by Heath *et al* (*op. cit*) but is missing from Lenonn's list. Dumfries town does not seem to offer the rocky coast that the scarce footman seems to require in south west Scotland.

(3) Mull of Galloway — one — Mr. Henderson the lighthouse keeper. Jackson, D. J. *Ent. Rec.* **22**:117. There would seem to be no good reason to doubt this record.

(4) Galashiels. A very dubious larval record is doubted and discussed by Bolam, G. *History of the Berwickshire Naturalist's Club* (1926) **25**: 554. I. D. WALLACE, Liverpool Museum 6.4.1987.

THE FEATHERED BRINDLE, APOROPHYLA AUSTRALIS (BOISD.) (LEP.: NOCTUIDAE) FROM PEMBROKESHIRE — On 22.v.1986, an attractive, but unfamiliar, large noctuid caterpillar was accidentally dislodged from vegetation alongside a car park at Broomhill Burrows, Freshwater West, Pembrokeshire (grid ref SM(12) 885000). After a short search, another two were found. A variety of adjacent food-plants were offered and kidney vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria* L. was accepted. Within a week all three larvae had pupated; two shrivelled within their cocoons but a slightly crippled female emerged the following September.